SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1869.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed hauge in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash hases, all graces for the Chion are disconsisted. No payments should be made to agents after this date, except to Mr. W. C. Ispacomb. 17. who is authorized to make collections in belowage, Maryland, and VI. Jaina. Wissummers, March 23, 1859.—If

The foregoing notice is not intended to include any agents or collect or that we now employ or have heretofare amployed in this city, but sees only who have performed such service to other parts of mostry.

Ap 29—11

A EUROPEAN WAR AND AMERICAN INTERESTS. If the industry of Europe, excluding England, is

to be paralyzed by a war, we cannot see how American interests are likely to suffer. It is by no means certain that the world is to witness any such disgraceful "breach of the peace;" but under the con flicting and ambitious systems which govern the European continent we have no assurance of continued friendly relations. The Napoleons are ambitious and they govern a visionary and truculent people They are, too, in pursuit of the idols of the founder of their house. They never will get over the idea that France is to be the centre of universal empire. "Europe," says M. de Girardin, "must be partitioned into two empires, that of the East and the West." This, we presume, is only the first part of the Napoleonic programme. The second will be announced in good time, and will point to the dynasty, and the subjugation "of the rest of man-This is, as the reader will see, a purely French theory. We transcribe it in order to show how frail are the tenures of peace, when such men and such ideas control public affairs. "A logical war" there may be but it would have the people on one side, struggling for that freedom which they have the wisdon and courage to appreciate and maintain, and despot on the other. There can be no logical war between rival and ambitious dynasties-between emperors and kings, struggling to magnify their power and extend their dominions. The present aspect of Europe certainly promises little for peace. The great governments of France and Austria have already assumed the burdens of war; the former, it is said, has proposed a loan of one hundred millions of dollars. Al ready more than a million and a half of men have been turned from productive pursuits to be consumers of the camp. England and Russia stand aside to witness the progress of events.

It has occurred to us that the United States, although not indifferent to the maintenance of peace, cannot be injured by war. We may become the producers for Europe. We may be required to feed their armies The grain-growing regions of our country are certain to be benefitted; and, as our cotton product is a vital element in the industry and clothing of all, we have the amplest assurance that the demand for it will not be essentially diminished. If war, then, should inflame Europe, its burdens will not fall upon us. It will add embarrassment to the governments involved in it, and depreciate the value of their securities. It will lessen confidence in the maintenance of peace, and turn capitalists to those sources of un doubted ability, which are abundantly evident in this country. It is not to be denied that political considcrations enter into nearly all financial negotiations between individuals and governments. Nearly all the States of the continent are involved in inextricable bankruptey. It is, then, the interest of capitalists to keep them up. No such views influence transactions in federal and State securities. The time is coming when the latter will command unlimited confidence. It is inexplicable how these securities have been kept below the bankrupt bonds of Euro pean governments.

THE GUANO OUESTION.

We discussed yesterday the importance of guano as a fertilizer, and of securing the possession of the islands containing the supplies of that invaluable art cle for the use of our, agriculturists. A few additional observations on the general subject may not be uninteresting to the general public.

The consumption of guano is on the in crease. It has for some years been sold in considerable quantities in France, and the United States. The kinds hitherto used have been the Peruvian Liman, Bolivian, and African, There is some found in the noviliern Scottish isles of no great value, and the English importers have not hesitated to load their outward-bound ships with gypsum and umber to adulterate the article before its consumption at home.

There are well-known commercial and scientific tests of its genuineness which it is not necessary to mention here. We have before us a large number of analyses both by English and American chemists. The material and principal points of difference are in the proportions of ammonia compared with those of the phosphates, and some change of opinion has recently taken place in regard to the relative value of these substances. It was at one time supposed that ammonia was the most important element in guano, but the fact is that it is not much more than an evidence of the genuineness of the article of which it is a natural product, as it is of other substances which are never ranked as fertilizers and are known to be otherwise. Ammonia, or volatile acid alkali, is a colorless gas, with a peculiar odor, caustic taste, and blistering the tongue and mucous membrane of the mouth by contact. At a pressure of six and a half atmospheres it becomes a finid, or at a temperature of 40°. It exists in minute quantities in the air; it is found in peculiar kinds of earths, where nitrogen abounds; it is obtained in the decomposition of some kinds of metals, and is discovered in the distillation of coal. Its acrid properties have been supposed to stimulate the growth of plants, as too great a quantity of it has been known on the other hand also to destroy them. The principle of manuring is, that there should be restored to the soil all the inorganic salts which have been taken from it. Thus the study of the ashes of plants is a key to the proper manuro merit as a rhetorical composition to his fan for them. We find, however, in the ashes of the grauses, grains and legumes we incincrate but little trace of ommonia. It makes no part of the analysis presented to us by the chemists. We are therefore.

authorities, that " at auonia is not indispensable. It is rather a kind of assurance that we have guano, when we perceive the pungency, and that is all. On the other hand, the phosphates are the true renovators and supporters of vegetable vitality, and as these are found in great varieties in guano, the article is adaptable to a great variety of soils. This gives it its wide-spread popularity, and sustains for it a never-ceasing demand. The droppings of the birds of the ocean consist of their urine discharged in a common passage with the excrementa, and these when analysed, furnish us with soluble salts, phosphates and sulphates of potasb, chlorides of potas sium and sodium, organic matter containing uric acid and ammoniacal salts, phosphates of lime and magnesia. These placed in the soil in the compound form of guano, return to it its lost treasures.

The Peruvian guano has been our entire dependence ince the value of it as a manure has been ascer tained. It has become a monopoly, however, in the hands of the agents in this country, and is sold at \$60 per ton, far above its real cost with even a fair profit besides, and the government of that country has reently made formal announcement that no reduction in price may be expected. It is therefore of the greatest importance that we should be supplied at a cheaper rate, and, if possible, with a better article. Our American shipmasters have begun the work of exploration, and our men of enterprise are forming consolidation of Europe under the Napoleonic companies to occupy the newly-discovered islands, and to bring home their products. A reduction in To this end M. de Girardin is in favor of a price of at least one half is already announced as war which will avenge Waterloo, which will give to part of the plan of operations, and in this case we France her lost frontiers, which will put an end to may expect to see a general revival of successful agthe burdensome charges of an armed peace-a war riculture even in the most worn-out lands of the oldwhich will cause reciprocity to succeed to rivalry- est States. On the score of humanity, progress, sup a war undertaken not in view of nationalities, but of ply of food, and comfort of the human race, guano is unity-a logical war which may have conquerors thus assuming an important and controlling position and conquered, but not oppressors and oppressed, and in this view of it, this fertilizer is one of the greatest boons of the age, and one of the most re markable Providences of our day.

In conclusion, it is proper to allude to the importnce in a commercial point of view of the discovery and occupation of the guano islands in the Pacifi y American citizens.

Besides the great value of guano as a fertilizer and its essential qualities for the increased production of our soils, it will afford ample employment to our much-depressed marine. Hundreds of the finest and largest American ships are lying idle in the ports of this country, China, and California, most of which can find profitable employment in the guano trade as soon as the harbors are examined, mearings laid, and the rights of our citizens recognised. Prob ably two hundred cargoes have already been contracted for by the two American companies ever while the rights to the islands, and the means of reaching them with proper loading facilities, are to ome extent unsettled.

It is probably known to our readers that Congress a view of the importance of these deposites, passed n act in August, 1856, declaring that, after certain preliminary steps, the Islands so discovered and ocapied might, at the discretion of the President, be onsidered as appertaining to the United States. We understand that all the requisite steps have been taken by the discoverers of these islands under the act alluded to; and that they have been acknowledged by the State Department as properly claimed. It therefore only remains for such action as the Exscutive shall deem expedient to consider them as appertaining to the United States, and to secure to our untry the advantages of these vast and remarkable deposites.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT, Bu and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Lewis Sanders, ir., collector of the customs for the district of Sacramento, California, vice Thomas W. Suther land, deceased.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, (Wednesday night,)

Notwithstanding the various obstacles in the way o the due execution of the postal service of the government which Messrs. Grow and Broderick have occasioned by their factious abuse of the power which the people un-fortunately confided to them, it is sincerely to be hoped that no extraordinary session of Congress will be called by the President, at least until after all the elections members of Congress have been held. The whole affair was a disgraceful dodge, and ought to be defeated at any The people—the democratic masses—will so v inconvenience rather than allow Grow and mit to any inconvenience rather than allow Grow and his black-republican friends to reap the benefit of their stratgem. I should like to see the constituencies which cially admire Grow and opprove the doctrines of black republican associates deprived of the postal facilities which they now enjoy. I hope that, instead of two mails a day which they now possess, they may be curtail-ed to one per day, or even three per week, in order that they may thoroughly comprehend and feel the effects of partisan trickery—trickery which, if practised by a parcel of gamblers, would exclude the guilty partic sociation with all but the most utterly depraved. republican journals are very tender of the tation of the officious Grow, the New Ham stump orator, and are very much alarmed less the President may curtail the postal facilities on "north-ern routes," rather than call an extra session immediately. They speak with a picty worthy of a conventicle of who s due to the commerce of the country apart from po-itical parties and political jealousies; and while the macar parties and political jeatonsies; and while they whitewash Grow and his obsequious associates in the most unworthy piece of trickery ever practised by any one holding higher ideas of propriety and public duty than a Tomb's lawyer, they show how accessary it is to assem-ble Congress, while a third of the States of the Union are unrepresented. In common with all the democrat of my acquaintance, I hope that anything may be suf

of my acquaintance. I hope that anything may be suf-fored rather than allow these tricksters to succeed.

The administration has done its duty. The country knows that it has alone so, and is aware where the re-sponsibility lies. Let it lie take until it crushes those who assumed it, and who now seek to equirm out of it,

who assumed to the steal a partisan advantage.

The republicans are shouting and hurraing over their wonderful victory in New Hampshire. I never heard a democrat doubt the result; but I did not expect that the democrafs would have gained as enormously as they on the popular vote in certain places. Grow, Gal was there, and spoke with his worted cloquence. wented eloquence.

deserves republican honors whenever the republican have the power to confer any which honest men can accept. That will be, I hope, on that Irish festival, St. Tib's Eve which neither comes before nor after Christmas. The city papers announce, under "full-faced" headings another murder in the Fourth Ward. In this case the another murder in the Fourth Ward. In this case the culprit is a son of "far tatinay," who quarrelled with his wife, "an Irish lady of intemperate habits," and punished a third party, a Mrs. Fletcher, who undertook to restore harmony, by stabling her with a dirk knife, and causing her death. Appo is the name of the disciple of Connectus, and he says he did it in viewer impertment interference in his diamentic afficient.

Hon. Edward Everett deityand his oration on Franklin to-night at the Academy of Music, to an immense and highly-appreciative audience. To say that it is equal in on Washington is sufficient praise

of the opinion of the most distinguished of the OPENING OF THE CANVASS .- FIRST SPIECH OF MR. LETCHER

At about 11 o'clock this morning, the court, who as ambled here after the transaction of the more important usiness of the day's docket, adjourned for the purpose f giving the Hon. Mr. Letcher an opportunity of addressing the people according to previous appointment At an early hour a great throng from Shenanheab and the it an early near a great throng from shemanica and the djoining counties had assembled and crowded the court-ouse, which could not contain, perhaps, more than one-hird of those who were present, although the day was alny and inclement. The speaker, in a clear and aud-ble voice, commenced his address, and for about two alny and inclement. hours enchained the attention of the heavers in a sp which abounded in facts and figures that could no refuted. Below will be found a sketch of this speech, containing most of the principal points upon which his remarks were based. The length of the address precludes a more extended notice.

Fellow-citizens of the county of Shenandoah: I appear

reliow-citizens of the county of shemandoan: I appear before you to render an account of my services in Con-gress during the period in which you have honored me with your confidence in that capacity; and I am pleased to believe that during my whole congressional career my conduct has met with no disapprobation at your hands. The speaker, after some further remarks in connexton, reviewed his vote upon the old soldiers pension bill,

iving his reasons therefor, and showed most satisfacto-ily the wisdom of his vote. He stated that after the war of 1812 was over the sol-Hers engaged in that contest were all well paid for their service, and in 1850 the government gave, in addition, 160 acres to all who had been enrolled over fourteen lays. According to the provisions of this bill Mr. Buchanan and General Cass would be entitled to a pendon of \$96 per year for life for their services at North Point, near Baltimore, in which battle 19,000 soldiers were engaged. The President and Secretary of State had no need of such pensions, to be taken from the pockets of the people, but still the bill makes no distinction as to wealth, and he (Mr. Letcher) was to be arraigned, be-rause he resided the passage of this convous bill, which cowellth, and he (Mr. Letcher) was to be arranged; cause he resisted the passage of this enormous bill, which, by the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, was to take \$103,000,000 from the public treasury. According to the provisions of the bill, the pay was to commence in 1857, three years with the present, which would have required \$29,760,710 to be expended for this purpose in 1859, and about \$8,800 and thereafter, which for ten years would require the sum of \$103,000,000, besides the clarical force of the Pension Office, and with ubling the clerical force of the Pension Office, and with other contingencies would increase the expenditures to 8355,000 per annum. The whole number of commis-ioned officers in that war were 31,210; non-commissioned officers, 57,646; and soldiers, 332,766—all to be pen-sioned if alive; if not, then the widow or next of kin, without any allowance being made for frauds, which, the speaker showed, were frequently enormous.

the speaker showed, were frequently enormous.

He instanced the battle of Plattsburg, in New York, in 1814, in which according to the roll, between 5,000 and 6,000 troops were actually engaged, between 13,000 and 14,000 on the way, making between 18,000 and 19,000, who were entitled to land warrants. In 45 years, not one of these had died, but, on the contrary, the number almost doubled, requiring from 28,000 to 29,000 warrants in eatily the claims of those who received to be ants to satisfy the claims of those who professed to be gaged for this battle. The Department was obliged engaged for this battle. The Department was obuged to receive the proofs, as the law was compiled with in each case, and there was no means of refuting the testimony. How much worse would the proposed pension bill be, his hearers might readily imagine, and he rejoiced that he did vote against this enormous project, and would appeal to the people if he was not right century had required \$36,376,087 56 to pay the pensioners, in the army and navy, while \$103,000,000 would now be required in ten years, under the proposed pension He would cast the same vote, when necessary, if i est him the loss of the governorship.

The speaker here referred to the agricultural bill, which

onated to the various States and Territories 5,920,00 acres for agricultural colleges. To show the great corruption of the black-republican party, while they are raising a great cry about the public expenditures and are empty treasury, the vote for the above unconstitutional bill stood—yeas, 78 republicans, 8 Americans, and 19 democrats; nays, 90 democrats, 3 South Americans, and 7 republicans. In the Senate the vote stood—yeas, 19 ublicans, 2 South Americans, and 2 democrats 21 democrats, and 1 South American; thus showing the 21 democrats, and I South American; thus showing the incansistency of the opposition. In Illinois lows, and other States, where these lands lie, the prices realized would be greater than could be procured in Virginia and other States, which would be compelled to take scrip, and sell at the current prices; the injustice and inequality of the bill was therefore plain, and yet, with an empty treasure, and out of the price of the compelition with a complete control of the compelition with the control of the control sury, 86 out of 96 of the opposition voted for its paseserves the praise of Virginia for vetoing it.

The speaker next referred to the expenditures of the

War Department. The opposition had charged that Gov Floyd, the Secretary of War, had thrown away the public loyd, the Secretary of War, had thrown away the public money. The facts would show that the Secretary had done no more than to discharge his duty to hi the administration, and to the people. In 1846 the expenditures of the Quartermaster General's Eureau, which was the one which made the largest expenditures for the army, were \$2,283,000. In 1847, during the Mexican war, the expenditures were \$17,187,688. In 1849, \$6,109,100; in 1852, \$5,334,000; in 1856, \$7,615,000; at a time when our territories were filling up, and require protection from the indians that were very trouble in 1857, \$6,541,000; in 1858, during the troubles in Utah which required a large force, the expenditures were \$8,520,000, and this expenditure was indirectly occasioned by the appointment of Brigham Young by a whig admin istration. The President had done his duty in removing him, and sending an army to compel him to submission to the laws of the general government. General Pierce, whom he defied, ought to have dismissed him, but this duty he had left to Mr. Fuchanan and Gov. Floyd, who duty he had left to Mr. Buchapan and Gov. Floyd, who of course required troops to execute this duty. Now that these troubles were over, for the time at least, the expenditures of the present year would fall below \$4,000,000. Mr. Letcher here took up the expenditures of the Nav Department. In 1847-'s the expenditures were \$10, 19 113 78 : in 1854-'5 the expenditures were over about \$12,000,000. The increase has been in conssence of the troubles in the Gulf of Mexico and about Paraguay, for the protection of the country's rights, and have necessarily required a strong naval force, and the President had but done his duty in these respects, which

ounts for the additional expenditures. The President in his recommendations had called ion The Fresident in his recommendations had called loy \$52,241,315, while Congress expended \$64,002,477, a difference of nearly \$12,000,000 for which Congress and not the administration was responsible. In further notice of the expenditures, the speaker showed the enormous amounts appropriated for the build-

showed the enormous amounts appropriated for the ing of custom-houses and post offices, and the col of revenue. Among others he instanced one in the State of New York which required \$7,000 per annum more than the revenue obtained for the payment of the officers employed. In Louisville the cost of the customnouse was \$394,000. The policy and principle Mr. L contended was wrong, and that as the current of business is constantly shifting, such enormous expenditures were improper, as the buildings were almost useless for any purpose afterwards, and if sold would not bring one-tently of the original cost. If it be right to build a post office

in Richmond, why not in Woodstock.

In relation to the Clerk of the House of Representatives Mr. L. stated that in 1853 to 1855 the democratic atives Mr. L. stated that in 1853 to 1855 the democratic party had the House and Clerk. During that period the expenditures were \$1,767,740. When the opposition obtained the control by the election of Banks, in twenty-two months \$2,880,970 were expended, besides leaving \$200,000 for Allen the present clerk to pay. During the sions of 1857 and 1858, under Allen, the expenditures be \$1,200,000, including the \$200,000 before men-ned, tagether with the cost of removing to the south-

ern wing of the Capitol extension.

The tariff was next explained. The speaker was opposed to disturbing the bill of 1857. He stated that it was better to give that tariff a fair trial. He believed nose concerned in manufactures would prefer a stable ule established rather than to have it changed in twelve norths—about the time the enterprise is fairly com-langed. Under the present tariff, the amount of revemanged. Under the present tariff, the amount of revenue to be raised was computed at \$50,000,000. It will produce \$56,000,000. The revenue from lands was eem puted at \$1,000,000—they will produce \$3,500,000; thus making an amount of \$60,500,000. Sixty-two million five hundred thousand acres of land have been surveyed, and are ready for sale. The mineral lands of California, stansas, and other sections belonging to the general government, should be brought into the market before they are rided of their mineral products. These would bring in a large revenue to the government, without resorting to at operous tariff. If a high tariff was right for the man, also, The wheat c. have failed, all have suffered, and yet the farmer is called upon to co. stibute to the many facturing interest. All [above is entitled to a fair reward, and he was opposed to a system tag, arrayed one class and he was opposed to a system that arrayed one class against another. In all these opinions he had been sustained by his hearers, and felt a deep sense of obligation for the confittence bestowed, and should be ever grateful to his constituents for it.

The speaker here reached that portion of his remark more particularly designed for the canyans, that he had not the company of his competitor, Mr. Gog-gin. On the 28th of February he had addressed blin for gm. On the 25th of rebroary he had addressed him for the purpose of making an arrangement. Mr. Goggiu claimed the privilege, and proposed to meet at Richmond or Charlottesville. He (Mr. L.) having made appoint-ments previous to Mr. Goggin's nomination, and having respectfully invited him to participate, conceived that he had performed his duty to that gentleman. What, his (Mr. G. s) course would be he could not tell. He should have the composition of the could not tell.

(Mr. G. s) course would be he could not tell. He should pursue his own course, and leave Mr. Goggin to do the same; and, if God would spare his life, he intended ma-king his last speech in Mr. Goggin's own town, thus bearding the lion in his den.

The speaker here stated that previous to his nomination most of the democratic papers of the State had advocated his claims to the office of governor, and many of the op-position journals had expressed themselves in terms highposition journals had expressed themselves in terms lingu-ly favorable to his nomination. Now, the song was changed; and the Norfolk Herald, which a short time back had intimated to his party "to lay aside their po-litical scruples, and vote" for the democracy. Now, on the 2d of March, 1859, he finds the following abusive ar-

Ab, ha! Honest John (fox like) opens the canvass in Shenandoah in his own district, the very centre of the Tenth Legion. He has three excellent reasons for so do-ing: the first is, the hope that Goggin will be there, where amid the ferocious yells and shouts of the Swa bisus, nine-tenths of whom are dimmycrats, he expects to gain the presage of victory in the first encounter. The next is, that among a people who worship the almighty dollar, and where a Spanish four-pence expands to the size of a cart-wheel, he can fill the long ears of his auditors with the puerile whimperings about tea and cof-fee, which it is understood is to be the staple of his speeches. The third is, that there are scarely any slaves in Shenandoah, and as the mass of his constituents are known to hold fast to the anti-slavery notions they brought with them from Pernsylvania, Honest John thinks his head will be well shielded against the thwacks thinks his head will be well shielded against the thwacks which Mr. Goggin is sure to give the anti-slavery candidate. Who, in the name of all that is honest and fair, ever heard of a candidate for governor or a candidate for Congress commencing the game in his own district, especially in a locality where to be anything but a 'dimmycrat' is criminal. Where it is almost lawful to shoot down an anti-Jackson whig on the highway."

In reply to this article Mr. Letcher remarked that unfortunately for this poor devil, Mr. Goggin, his candidate, had just spoken in his county and town. [Great langhter.] Is it true that the people of this county are less loyal to Virginia than those of Norfolk? No, sirs,

less loyal to Virginia than those of Norfolk? No, sire, but they would be found ever ready to enlist under the glorious banner upon which was inscribed "See Scaper Tyrannia." He would not in his absence assail Mr. Goggin. During the eight years he (Mr. L.) was in Congress he fought hand to hand with Giddings, the bitterest foe of the South, and he would referamong others to a speech delivered on the 27th of February, 1855, in which he used

the following language:

"If the Union cannot be preserved upon terms of equality, and if the territory of this country, acquired by the common blood and common treasure, is not to be open alike to the North and the South, then we desire to be informed of the fact; and whenever the crisis be open anice to the North and the south, then we desire to be informed of the fact; and whenever the crisis comes the Union must be dissolved, whatever may be the regret that will attend its dissolution. I, for one, regarded as one of the most conservative men in my own State, and unwilling to believe that there was a settled purpose of this kind anywhere, am yet prepared for the parpose of this kind anywhere, any yet propared for the result whorever these issues shall be forced upon us by the people of the North. I shall stand by the rights of the land in which I was born, and in which I trust my bones shall repose. I ask nothing here but what I am willing to accord to others; and so long as I have life or voice or an arm to raise, they will be raised in defence of the rights, institutions, and honor of the elevious South. ights, institutions, and honor of the glorious South The Union has its benefits and blessings. I acknowledge them all; but a Union based upon other principles than those of equality has no charms for me. I come from a State which has maintained her rights in times past, and which will stand by them in all time to come with equal firmness. Whenever an attempt is made to strike down ber institutions and interfere with the rights of her citi sens, the North will find that Virginia can and will exhibit a spirit of stern resistance that she will stand b her rights and institutions to the death."

Is there any man here who does not endorse these sent

ments? Not one who boasts the glorious name of Vir inian will dissent Mr. Letcher here reviewed the character of some of his pponents, and asked, who are they that assail him Who presided over the Richmond convention? Wm Who presided over the Richmond convention? Wm. Ballard Preston, a man that said no one had a right to hold slaves. Mr. R. E. Scott, who was one of the chief actors in that convention, still holds the doctrine that Congress has the right to pass the Wilmot Proviso. Jno. Minor Botts! How stands he? as he, too, has thrown down the gauntlet, he (Mr. L.) would take it up.

On the 5th of January, 1856, he ignores the slavery question, and in his speech before the convention in

on the out of Santary, 1856, he ignores the slavery question, and, in his speech before the convention in Richmond, on the 11th of February, 1859, he declares that he was willing to unite with free negroes to put down the democracy. Mr. Botts is for the spoils without regard to the rights or honor of the Sauth. The Richmond Whig, in 1856, that repudiated him and called his adherents the miserable Botts clique, is now willing to mite with a man who takes to his boson block-republic. unite with a man who takes to his bosom black-republi

cans and free negroes to form a union for 1869.

In 1856, John Q. Adams was invited to Richmond to participate in a dinner given to Mr. Botts, although he (Adams) had publicly preciaimed in Congress that he would see the whole five millions of southern whites butchered to bring about abolitionism. How much fur-

ther could any man go? The speaker asked, who invited H. W. Davis to Rich-The speaker asked, who invited H. W. Davis to Richmond and Staunton? His affiliation with the black-republicans in Congress was notorious. Is this the party that arraigns me? A party that voted for Millard Fillmore in 1848; who in 1842 actually introduced and voted for a bill for the naturalization and introduction of negroes to the rights of citizens, and which Gov. Wise, who was at that time in Congress, denounced. Have these any right to question my soundness? During the administration of Mr. Filimore the speaker would admit that he acted his part well under all the circumstances, but he must be condemned for turning out those kidnappers (upon application of Mr. Sumner) who attempted to run out 70 negroes from the District. Is it not strange, the third desire his administration We have the restret. also, that during his administration Washington Territory was organized, and aliens who arrived in the Territor the night previous to the election were permitted to vote but now the democratic party was to be arraigned to even consenting to the present naturalization laws. The appaker had always maintained that every voter should be first naturalized, but the majority in Congress had passed the Washington territorial hill, and it was now pag ed the Washington territori eft to work out its own results.

ight to work out its own results.

With regard to internal improvements Mr. Letcher said that the burden of taxation should not be increased. The legislature had gone for enough. These works should advance slowly and surely. He regretted that he could not procure the passage of a bill by the late Congress, granting to Virginia \$1.076,000, to which she is justly entitled for moneys advanced in the revolution. Maryland had received her claims for the same thing, and he doubted not at the next session of Congress, Virginia would receive what was due to her upon a fair settlement.

would receive what was due to her apon a lar settlement. It would aid us in the State improvements. He was not widing to see the people further burdened.

In conclusion the Speaker made a most elequent appart to those who had sustained him in the past. It could with more confidence ask their support now, and in vindicating him, they would vindicate themselves. He hoped that the voice of Shenandeah would be heard as the voice of thunder, and her people ever be found as tree to Viewing as any other perion of the State.

ne to Virginia as any other portion of the State.

The speaker here took his seat amidst loud applause,
ad the following resolutions were adopted with entire

On motion of Samuel C. Williams, it was unanimous Resolved, That we do most heartily approve of the

n Congress, and can truly say to him upon the close of is labors, "Well done, good and faithful servant.

Resolved, That having heard his speech to-day, de his position, and announcing the principles and policy by which he will be controlled if elected governor, we can endorse the same, and promise him our undivided

support. A correspondent in the London Times calculates the age of the great California tree in the Crystal Palace of Sydenham at about six thousand four hundred and eight years! It must have been planted, according to that, when Adam was a very small baby, if not before. The same writer refers to another California tree, which must be at least seven thousand one hundred and twenty-eight

ears old.

The method in which the computation was made is this: the writer took two pieces of the wood of the tree, one of the heart and another of the sapwood, about an inch square each, and he counted the concentric layers, which are each, and he counted the contentre layers, which are supposed to indicate the annual growth. In the heart wood he found forty-five layers to the inch, and in the sapwood twenty-one; and as the tree is fourteen feet in diameter, ten of heart and four of sap, the result was easily obtained. The second tree spoken of was thirty-nine feet in diameter.—N. Y. Post.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gov. Fayette McMullin has announced him: if a can didate for Congress, in the Little Tennessee district, (Va.,) and has taken the stump.

Hon. Albert G. Jenkins, of Virginia, has been nomi ated by a democratic convention of his district for re election to Congress.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Virginia ave issued a stirring appeal to democrats throughout the State, to thoroughly organize for the approaching contest The Virginia Index, of March 11th, announces Mr. William O. Goode a candidate for re-election to Congress without a competitor.

Hon. Burton Craige, of North Carolina, has reached als home. The Salisbury Banner stands ready to join his thousands of admiring friends in returning him to Congress by an unanimous vote. The Laxington (Va) Valley Star, of the 10th, an-

sunces Col. William H. Harman, Dr. Anderson M. New man, James H. Skinner, and John T. Harris, democratic candidates for Congress, subject to the decision of a convention, if one should be held A meeting of democrats of Prince William county, Va. at Brentsville, voted against holding a convention for

nominating candidates for Congress. A resolution was dopted endorsing the course of Hon, Wm. A. Smith and declaring him their candidate. The meeting was addressed by Messra. Smith, Shackelford, and Thomas, the different candidates. The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal of the 10th has been authorized and requested to announce Hon. Warren Winslow, of Cumberland county, as a candidate for re-

election to represent the third district of North Carolin in the next Congress, subject to the action of a demo cratic district convention, should the party of the district leem it proper to call one. Speaking of the democratic gains at the recent election

n New Hampshire, the Hartford Times of the 9th save:

A similar gain for the democrats in Connecticu yould sweep the sooty cobwebs of abolitionism from the State, and leave no trace behind. If the democrats of this State will do their duty as well as their brethren in New Hampshire have done theirs, Connecticut will be a democratic State on the 4th proximo.

At a meeting of the democrats of Shelby county, Ten essee, 'held in Raleigh, resolutions were adopted adhering to the Cincinnati platform, expressing confidence in the patriotism and integrity of President Buchanan and approving the course of Hon. Wm. T. Avery, their epresentative in Congress, and delegates were appointed to the State convention

The Charlottesville (Va.) Jeffersonian, of the 10th announces Paulus Powell and Shelton F. Leake, democratic candidates for Congress from that district. A num ber of Mr. Powell's constituents addressed a letter to him requesting him to withdraw his consent to the call for a convention, and announce himself a candidate, subject only to the decision of the people. Mr. Powell has acceded to the wishes of his friends, feeling justified in pur suing such a course by the refusal of his opponent to

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Hon. John F. Farnsworth, black-republican member f Congress from Chicago, reached home on the 8th. Senator Broderick and Hon J. C. McKibbln will pro

ed to California by the Tehnantepec route. Hon. R. P. Trippe, of Georgia, has reached his home and the Macon Telegraph of the 8th announces his at tendance on Monroe court.

It is stated that the Hon, John C. Breckinridge, Vice resident of the United States, will proceed immediately for his home in Kentucky, where he has important law

Hon, John D. C. Atkins, of Tennessee, and Hon Messrs. John B. Clark and Samuel T. Caruthers, of Missouri, were at the Planters' House, St. Louis, on the 8th instant, on their return from their congressional labors

SECRETARY TOUCEY'S LETTER

[From the Philadelphia Daily Argus.]

The minority report of the late naval investigating committee, in the House of Representatives, has been published throughout the entire country by the newspapers hostile to the present national administration. At the time this report was made, we referred to it in terms of condemnation, and characterized it as an overstrained effort on the part of two men.—Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, and Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsylvania-to bring repr

pon prominent members of the democratic party.

To-day we publish a letter from Mr. Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, in reply to the charges made in this mi-nority report. Mr. Sherman, as chairman of the investi-gating committee, submitted the evidence in relation to these charges to Mr. Touccy, and the latter replies to them in the form of a letter addressed to the committee. Every allegation of wrong is taken up by the Secretary, and is explained so clearly that not a shadow of suspicion an remain in the mind of any honorable man after readng the vindication. The lameness and malicious is much vanuted minority report is exposed so thorough-t, that its authors and supporters must be crowned with une, if their consciences are not seered against all the otings of honor and virtue.

promptings of honor and varies.

Mr. Touery deserves the thanks of the democratic party, and of the entire people, for the prompt and able manner in which be has met and refuted these aspersions. There is no labored effort at apology, no verbose explana-tions in his letter; but it is plain, forcible, and conclutions in his letter; but it is plain, forcible, and conclu-sive. The efforts of at least two members of Congress, backed by an unscrupulous horde of sympathizers, and aided by a set of disappointed cormorants who were ready to detail any slander for purposes of personal revenge, are all swept away by this noble effort of the Scaretary. We do not desire the delinquencies of democrats, if there are any, to be concealed, but we shall insist that full and ample justice shall be done to every member of that parple justice shall be done to every member of that par-This the minority of the investigating committee re-ed to do, but their labors have recoiled with signal upon their own heads. In endeavoring to find cor-ion in others, they only exposed their own malicious

s and vanality.

WHAMPOA AND AMERICAN CHINAMEN

A correspondent of the Boston fierald, writing on board he United States steamship Mississippi, Canton river, inder date of December 28, 1858, says : "Whampon is a very good-looking place, but like all

"Whampon is a very good tooking place, our like an Thingse towns the streets are mostly very narrow and very filthy. Opinm is smoked here by nearly every one of both sexes. Turn which way you may, you are sure of having your no-tries filled with the fumes of that narcotic. Considerable trade is carried on in this place, and the Chinamen are rather more agreeable and polite here an they are in Canton. Whampoa and adjacent towns ook no part in the late late war. Consequently they took no part in the late late war. Consequently they have been saved from its horrors. In Whampea and all around are to be found a plenty of real live, wide-awake, ound are to be found a pienty of real live, wide-awake own-east Yankees engaged in all sorts of occupations Some of them are coining money rapidly. Mr. Bartlett, of Kittery, Maine, keeps the principal ship-chandlery shop in Newtown. Mr. Casey, of Lowell, keeps a large hotel there, and is fast growing rich. He says he shall sturn in two years with rocks enough to buy up all the

return in two years with rocks enough to buy up all the votes of Lowell for the office of mayer.

"There are about a dozen ships lying here anxiously waiting for cargoes. They are mostly American. Provisions, considering the disturbed state of the country, are pretty reasonable. Side leather is remarkably chest, good boots selling for one dollar a pair, and good patent-leather shoes at sixty-two cents. The long tailed tailors are set thele as been accounted. are as thick as bees around a hive, anxious to make you up a suit of clothes out of the best English cloth for the up a suit of cicthes out of the best English cloth for the very low price of fifteen Mexican dollars, which now form the principal portion of the circulating medium of Chinas. "Chinese pirates infest this river as had as they do around Ningro. An engagement took place not far from the ship, a few days ago, between them and some

from the ship, a few days ago, between them and some Chineso traders, during which several of the latter were badly wounded. Dr. Fox, who was called upon to render surgical aid, immediately repaired on shore with proper assistance. The poor fellows were full of thanks for the kindness of the American doctors. Our consuls at Canton and Whampos reside on board of old bruke auchored in the river, and are pretty comfortably provided for. The time, at you must naturally suppose, vided for. The time, as you must naturally suppose, wears heavy with us. We have but little society to mingle with."

OPERATIONS OF THE PATENT OFFICE

[Compiled for the Washington Doily Un on]

List of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending March 8, 1859, such bearing that date. Abraham Andrews, of Bernville, Pa.; for improved

J. B. Atwater, of Berlin, Wis.; for improvement in car

Steuben T. Bacon, of Boston, Mass.; for vegister of heets of paper. Theodore Balley, of Friendship, Va.; for improvement

n dumping-wagon.

David Beard, of Shippensburg, Pa; for improvement a connecting hubs and axles of vehicles. Beers, of Milan, Ohio; for improved yokes of

ip's rudder posts.

Wm. Beers, of Milan, Ohio; for improved ship's steer ng apparatus.

Henry Wm. Beins, of New York, N. Y.; for improve-

ment in treatment of vulcanized rubber.

J. B. Blair, of Philadelphia, P.c.; for attachment to J. L. Booth, of New York, N. Y; for improvement in

rain separators.

Daniel Bowman, of Tampico, Tenn.; for improvement fish-traps. Isaiah C. Burget, of Davenport Centre, N. Y.; for im-

rovement in horse rakes.

Henry Clifton, of Bagalo, N. Y.; for improvement in runks.

John H. Cooper, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improvement

in sewing machines.

Allan Commings, of New York, N. Y.; for improvement in sab sifters.

C. H. Dawson, of Jacksonville, Ill.; for improvement

Michael A. Deitz, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; for Improve ment in lamps. Ante-dated September 8, 1858.

A. F. Endriss, of New York, N. Y.; for improvement in machines for folding and registering paper.

James L. Fagan, of Anaqua, Texas; for improved

ctary pump.

James P. Gage, of New York, N. Y.; for improvement

Chas. C. Garrett, of Spring Hill, Ala.; for improve nent in cotton-seed planters.

Sam'l Gaty and Amos Howe, of St. Louis, Mo.; for mproved method of operating pupper valves of steam

w. Y. Gill, of Henderson, Ky.; for improved steam Jonathan Griffin, of Stanford, N. Y.; for improvement

burning fluids.

John Griffin, of Louisville, Kv.; for improvement in otton harvesters.
A. J. Hamilton, of Kewaunse, III.; for improved

ethod of operating farm gates by approaching vehicles. Theodore Hermanns, of Mitchellville, Tenn.; for im-rovement in cultivators. John Henderson, of Bluff Springs, Miss.; for improve-

John Henderson, of Dini Springs, state of the month in cotton scrapers.

Richard M. Hooe, of New York, N. Y.; for machine for printing railroad and other tickets.

Francis L. Kidder, of Williamsburgh, N. Y.; for improvement in attaching carriage thills to axles.

Joseph H. Kite, of Conrad's Store, Va.; for improvements of the state of the st

nent in corn harvesters.

Daniel H. Krauser, of Pottsville, Pa.; for improved

machine for turning irregular forms.

Edward L. Lamb and Samuel Wood, of Keokuk, Iowa; for improvement in moulding female screws.

Thomas Lavender, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improved metallic lining for water-coolers.
Lucius Leavenworth, of Trumansburgh, N. Y.; for his

proved clothes-fastener.

Joseph Leeds, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improvement chimneys. Nathaniel I. Lilly, of Selma, Ala.; for improvement in

otton presses.

James Little, of Evansville, Ind.; for improved ma-Daniel Markham, A. S. Markham, and David Eldred, of Monmouth, III.; for improvement in cultivators.

Daniel Markham, A. S. Markham, and David Eldred, of Monmouth, III.; for improvement in seeding matter.

H. L. McAvoy, of Baltimore, Md.; for improved re-

Josiah V. Meigs, of Nashville, Tenn.; for improvement cooking stoves.

Jeremiah Mitchell, of Gosport, N. Y.; for improved Wm. F. Morgan, of Rochester, N. Y.; for improve

nent in machines for shearing sheep.

James Montgomery, of New York, N. Y.; for improve-James Montgomery, of New York, N. Y.; for improve-

ment in iron pavement.

James W. Patterson and Levi Hanford Colborn, of Balmore, Md.; for improvement in harvesters.

Richard Peterson, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improveent in cooking-stoves.

William Powers, of Youngstown, O. ; for improvement in bee-hives.

Andrew Ralston, of West Middletown, Pa.; for im-

rovement in cleaning castings.
Andrew Ralston, of West Middletown, Pa.; for im-rovement in harvesters.
John L. Rowe, of New York, N. Y.; for pen-wiper and paper-weight.

Archibald G. Shaver, of Hartford, Conn.; for easer

nd pencil-sharpener.

George Smith, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; for improved cradle wagon.

Horace W. Smith, of Hartford, Conn.; for improveent in cocks for water basins.

Simon P. Sayder and George W. Cook, of Minneapolis, Minn.; for improved propeller. James H. Stimpson, of Baltimore, Md.; for improved ice-pitcher.
Uriah T. Stuart and Calvin E. Stewart, of Fayette

les B. Tatham, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; for improve ent in manufacture of shot.

Leopold Thomas and Joseph Thomas, of Brooklyn, N.

; for improvement in lamp lighters.

John Van Riswick, of Washington, D. C.; for improve ent in brick machines Hugh Wallace and Wm. Mellon, of North Sewickley, a.; for improvement in grain cleaning machines. Geo. Watt, of Richmond, Va.; for improvement in

seed plansers.

Chas. Wells, of Monroeton, and Wm. Douglass, of

Chas. Wells, of Monrocton, and Wal. For Stadford county, Pa.; for improvement in water wheels. Loren J. Wicks, of Racine, Wis.; for improved chum. C. S. Wheeler, of Flowerfield, Mich.; for improvement apparatus for evaporating fluids.

Wm. Wilber, of New York, N. Y.; for improvement in arning fluids. on Williams, jr., of Hume, N. Y.; for improve

ment in ploughs.
Chauncey D. Woodruff, of Toledo, O.; for firemen's protector.
E. O. Baxter, of Forreston, III., assignor to himself, E. H. Riley, and W. T. Sweet, of said Forreston; for improvement in seeding machines.
W. H. Burnap & John A. Bradshaw, of Lowell, Mass.

esignor to W. H Burnap aforesaid; for impro-Robert M. Campbell, of East Cambridge, Mass., as signer to Wm. G. Crombie, of Boston, Mass.; for bur-

glar's alarm. Moses G. Fa.mer of Salem, and Wm. F. Channing, of Boston, Mass., assignors to Wm. F. Channing aforesaid for improvement in electro magnetic fire alarm appa

R. Glenson, jr., of Dorchester, Mass., assignor to B Gleason & Sons, of said Dorchester ; for imp Thos. Gray, of Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to himsel

and James M. Sankey, of same place; for improved ex tension table. deo, W. Miles, of Michigan City, Ind., and Philander

P. Lane, of Cincinnati, O., assignors to Lane & Bodley of Cincinnati, aforesaid; for improved machine for hew

ing out hubs.

John North, of Middletown, Conn., assignors, John North, of Middletown, Conn., assignors, New York, N self and D. Appleton & Co., of New York, N. Y.

register for sheets of paper.

Samuel McQuerns & Win. Lyon, of the district of Ab beville, S. C.; administrator of the estate of Benjami M. Lyons, deceased; for improved bedstead.

REISSUEL Joseph W. Gardner, of Shelburne Falls, Mass ; for improved handles for table cutiery. Patented February 1, 1859. Reissued March 8, 1859.

DESIGN Henry C. Foote, of Wallingford, Conn.; for design for

The different heating apparatus' have been The different heating apparatus have been found to be insecure. Two inspectors, appointed by the New York Board of Fire Insurance Companies, to examine furneces and other heating arrangements in stores, dwellings and churches, report that in New York city 279 churchet have been examined, 110 of which were found unage. In Brooklyn, 97 churches were examined, and 83 were found unage.